

A NEW MEALYBUG PARASITE FROM JAPAN  
(HYMENOPTERA: PLATYGASTERIDAE)

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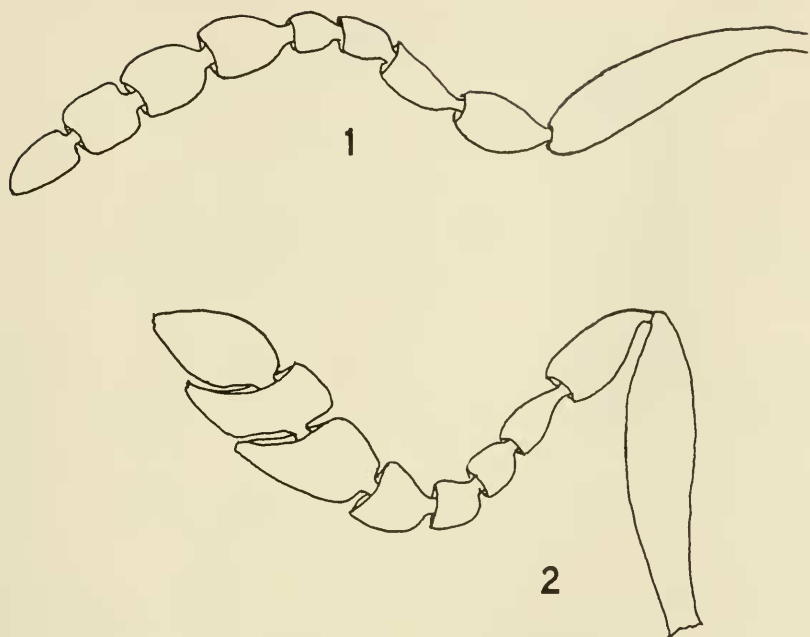
ABSTRACT—A parasite of the mealybug *Planococcus kraunhiae* (Kuwana) in Japan is described as *Allotropia subclavata*, n. sp.

I recently received for identification a rather large sample of specimens of a species of the genus *Allotropia* (Proctotrupoidea: Platygasteridae) that had been reared in Japan from the mealybug *Planococcus kraunhiae* (Kuwana). The material was forwarded by Dr. Paul DeBach, Citrus Research Center, University of California at Riverside. Since the species appears to be undescribed, and a name is wanted, the following description has been prepared.

*Allotropia subclavata*, n. sp.  
(Figs. 1, 2)

Although the female is structurally almost inseparable from that of *A. citri* Muesebeck, originally described as a parasite of *Planococcus citri* (Risso) in South China, it may be immediately distinguished by its slightly but noticeably smoky wings; and the male is characterized by antennae that seem to be unique in *Allotropia*. Whereas the males of species of this genus normally have moniliform antennae, with the individual flagellar segments more or less pedicellate and some or all of them bearing long setae, the male of this new species has subclavate antennae that are completely without such setae. They closely resemble the male antennae of *Nasdia prosper* Nixon, the type-species of *Nasdia* Nixon, which is very similar to *Allotropia* in structure and in host relations but seems to be distinguished particularly by the presence of a sharp postorbital carina across the vertex, behind the lateral ocelli.

Male. Length about 0.8 mm. Head barely wider than thorax, in dorsal view twice as wide as long; frons rather flat, shiny but with the surface very finely reticulate, the cells, especially on the lower half, transversely lengthened and thus giving this part of the frons the appearance of being transversely lineolated; distance between base of antenna and eye just about half as long as maximum diameter of eye; vertex finely shagreened; lateral ocelli virtually touching eyes; antennae (fig. 1) with the four last segments thickened, subequal in length, and together forming a more or less distinct club, none of the flagellar segments bearing long setae. Mesoscutum uniformly minutely punctate, the punctures contiguous and in part confluent, with the result that the surface has the appearance of being finely granulose; disc of scutellum largely smooth but with scattered,



Figs. 1 & 2, *Allotropa subclavata*, n. sp.: 1, ♂ antenna; 2, ♀ antenna.

very faint and minute punctures toward base. Abdomen not quite as long as head and thorax combined and a little narrower than thorax; first tergite with a transverse row of large and deep foveae, the second, which occupies most of the gaster, with some very short but coarse striae at base; otherwise the abdomen smooth and polished.

Black; antennae brown; legs piceous to black, the tibiae basally and the tarsi paler; tegulae black; wings distinctly somewhat smoky.

Female. Like the male except for its very different antennae (fig. 2) and its yellowish-brown hind coxae.

Holotype male. U.S.N.M. Type No. 70795.

Described from 48 males and 49 females reared at Kurume, Japan, from *Planococcus kraunhiae* (Kuwana), January 4, 1969, by M. Kobayashi.